

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6581

廿二月五十一號光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24th, 1885.

三拜禮

號四十二月六英港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

## INTIMATIONS.

### FOR SALE.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND 4,400,000.  
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS 400,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

### EXPORT PALE ALE.

SPARKLING AND LIGHT, a most refreshing SUMMER DRINK.

### FIRST CLASS MEDALS.

### SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

### GOLD MEDALS.

### PARIS AND VIENNA.

### Sole Importers.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### KELLY & WALSH

### HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

### WINDSOR AND NEWTON'S ARTIST'S GOODES.

### A NEW STOCK OF OIL AND MOIST PAINTS.

### COLOURS, OIL AND WATER COLOURS, BRUSHES,

### VARIETIES, MOUNTED CANVASES, PREPARED

### CANVASES IN ROLLS, &c., &c.

### DRAWS GRANTED ON LONDON, AND THE CHIEF

### COMMERCIAL PLACES IN EUROPE, INDIA, AUSTRALIA,

### AMERICA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

### T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

### Hongkong, 28th February 1885.

### NOTICE.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

### 1.—The business of the above bank will be

### conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai

### Banking Corporation, on their premises in

### Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10

### to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

### 2.—Sum less than \$1, more than \$250 at

### one time will be paid in cash. No deposit

### may deposit more than \$2,500 in one year.

### 3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having

### \$100 or more at their credit may at their option

### transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai

### Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for

### 12 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

### 4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per

### annum will be allowed to Depositors on their

### daily account.

### 5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis

### with a Pass-Book which must be presented with

### each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must

### not make any entries themselves in their Pass-

### Books, but should send them to be written up

### at least twice a year, about the beginning of

### January and beginning of July.

### 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the

### Bank, if made by Hongkong Savings-Bank

### Agents, is forwarded free by the various

### British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

### 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, or

### by the personal attendance of the Depositor or

### his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book and necessary.

### For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-

### ING CORPORATION.

### T. JACKSON,

### Chief Manager.

### Hongkong, 1st June, 1885.

### NOTICE.

### COLLEGE CHAMBERS,

### WYNDHAM STREET,

### HONGKONG, 30th April, 1885.

### TUITION.

### M. R. WILLIAM SWEETMAN,

### TEACHER OF LANGUAGES, will be glad to receive

### PEOPLE under his new system Mr. SWEET-

### MAN can impart a fair knowledge of any

### European Language in three months

### Arrangements are now being made to form

### Day and Evening Classes.

### Mr. SWEETMAN undertakes Translations in

### all European Languages and offers his Ser-

### vices as Interpreter.

### Terms strictly moderate.

### Apply to

### COLLEGE CHAMBERS,

### WYNDHAM STREET,

### HONGKONG, 30th April, 1885.

### A FONG, PHOTGRAPHER,

### STUDIO, ICE HOUSE LANE,

### BEHIND NEW ORIENTAL BANK,

### HONGKONG.

### Has a LARGER CHOICE, and more COMPLETE

### COLLECTION, of VIEWS, than any other

### in the Empire, the Cities of which are only

### known to a few.

### IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Excellence

### and High Finish, painted under careful

### Supervision.

### INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and POR-

### TRAITS of different sizes taken daily.

### FOURTH DRAWING.

### THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

### N. NOTICE is hereby given, in conformity

### with the Conditions under which the

### DEBENTURES of the above Company were

### issued, the following Numbers of Debentures

### to be paid off in Hongkong on the 30th day of

### June, 1885, when the INTEREST thereon will

### Cease to be payable. THESE DAY DRAWN AT

### THE CHINESE MERCHANT'S BANK, in the presence of the under-

### signed Notary.

### THE NUMBER OF DEBENTURES DRAWN ARE:

### 1 9 11 15 17 22 24

### 25 33 42 47 54 57 62

### 64 65 74 78 83 87 91

### 96 102 106 111 114 117 120

### 121 123 127 135 137 138 139

### 142 143 144 155 159 163 169

### 191 188 187 188 194 195 196

### 197 198 204 205 206 207 208

### 218 220 227 228 229 230 231

### 233 243 255 256 257 258 259

### 263 267 273 281 285 286 287

### 293 302 304 306 310 311 319

### 322 324 330 345 347 351 355

### 357 358 363 375 379 380 391

### 393 394 408 411 416 417 420

### 426 445 450 451 453 456

### 483 490 492 493 495 498

### 504 505 506 507 508 510 511

### 534 539 550 553 555 561 562

### 556 570 572 573 577 585 598

### The above DEBENTURES will be paid at the

### Office of the Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS

### on and after the 26th June, 1885.

### For the CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,

### LIMITED.

### JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

### General Agents.

### Consignees.

### VICTOR H. DEACON,

### Notary Public.

### HONGKONG.

### Hongkong, 13th June, 1885.

### [114]

### COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

### GENTLEMEN desirous of Forwarding

### ARTICLES to the EXHIBITION,

### whether for Sale or otherwise, are requested to

### communicate with the HONORABLE SECRETARY,

### H. E. WODEHOUSE,

### Honorary Secretary.

### Hongkong, 9th June, 1885.

### [1080]

## B

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
PENICULERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DAUGHTERS' SUNDBUTMEN,  
And  
AERATED WATER MAKERS.  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm A. S. Watson and Co. or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [2]

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 24TH, 1885.

There has evidently been a serious miscarriage of justice in the case of Fung Aro, charged at the Criminal Sessions yesterday with stealing a \$50 note from his master, Mr. JOHN LEONARD. After the remarks made by the Judge we shall be doing no injustice to the prisoner if we assume, notwithstanding his discharge, that he was really guilty of the offence laid to his charge.

But because the prosecutor was temporarily absent from the colony the case was not gone into, a verdict of not guilty being directed. Mr. LEONARD is the second engineer of the steamer *Kwangtung*, which vessel left here on the 8th instant for Shanghai. Whether Mr. LEONARD expected to be back in time for the trial or not we cannot say, but to have remained behind when his ship left would have meant to him the loss of a month's salary, which, to a man in his position, and just after having been robbed of \$50, would be a matter of some consideration. Yet the Attorney-General asked to have his recognizances estranged, which was done. If Mr. LEONARD had never entered on the prosecution he would have been much better off. Not only has he lost his \$50, but he is now mulcted in the amount of his recognizance, probably another \$50 or \$100. It would have been only reasonable, we think, to have let the case stand over until the end of the sessions, to see if the prosecutor arrived in the meantime. In all similar cases, where witnesses have been employed on board ship, it has been usual to study as far as possible their convenience, so as not to impose loss either on them personally or delay to the ship to which they belong. This principle has, in fact, been recognised by the Legislature, which last year passed an Ordinance for the purpose of allowing trial to come on at a shorter interval from the commitment of the prisoner than was possible under the previously existing state of the law, the Attorney-General explaining that the alteration was with special reference to the convenience of the shipping interest.

In the case of alleged manslaughter on board the *Eloisa* lately a special session was held for the trial of the accused in order that the witnesses might be able to leave with their ship. We fail to see why Mr. LEONARD should not be entitled to similar consideration, or, if it was considered that the case was not one of sufficient importance to warrant the holding of a special session, as injustice would have been done if it had been left over until the close of the present regular sessions to give the prosecutor as much time as possible. As matters stand at present Fung Aro appears to have enriched himself to the extent of \$50 by robbery and gets off scot-free; Mr. LEONARD loses that amount and is mulcted in a further sum for his inability to be present on a certain day (owing to the nature of his occupation) to give evidence against him; and thus the law is made to favour the criminal who suffers by the criminal's acts. The case certainly seems a hard one on Mr. LEONARD, and it is not calculated to encourage others to assist in bringing thieves to justice. If any one found himself circumstanced as Mr. LEONARD was after the theft of his money it would not be unreasonable if he came to the conclusion that it would be better to suffer the loss quietly and leave the ends of 'public justice' to take care of themselves. From the shipping reports in the Shanghai papers we observe that the *Kwangtung* has gone to Tientsin. She had previously been running between Hongkong and Shanghai, and it would not be fair to Mr. LEONARD to assume that when he left he knew the steamer's line was to be altered. We have seen cases adjourned at the Criminal Sessions in Hongkong owing to the unavoidable absence of a witness, and, notwithstanding the remarks of the Attorney-General, we think no injustice would have been done to the prisoner if a similar course had been followed in this case. The Crown might then have taken steps to secure the attendance of the prosecutor, of course paying his expenses. It is not fair that an individual should be put to the serious loss which Mr. LEONARD would have been put to, either by remaining bound from his ship or coming down from Shanghai, when the interests involved are of public and not a private nature, as is the case in all criminal trials. The escape of Fung Aro from justice cannot make the least difference to Mr. LEONARD personally, but it is a matter of serious importance to the colony at large.

A FEW or two ago the home papers noted as a fact worthy of record that milk had become a popular drink in the refreshment rooms at railway stations and at the bars of the better class hotels, displacing to a large extent alcoholic stimulants. The movement seems to have spread in a mild form to this colony, where an 'order' for milk and soda-water is now taken at some of the bars as much as a matter of course as an order for whisky and soda. The change is a gratifying one, and if it should prove permanent and not a mere passing 'fancy' with the frequenters of bars many a case of illness will

there can be no reasonable doubt be averted.

Dr. MYERS, of Tallow, in his last issue of the *Customs Medical Reports*, has some very valuable remarks which have bearing on this subject. "Take," he says, "as of the moderate consumer the individual who never drinks anything before 11 a.m. Dr. KING CHAMBERS suggests this as the interrogatory test of asserted 'moderation'." Assume that at that hour he takes the seductive 'cocktail,' i.e., 1 oz. of gin (= say 0.50 oz. absolute alcohol); suppose he does not imbibe until then, when he allows himself, say, 1 pint of beer (= 0.90 oz. alcohol), with two glasses of sherry (= 0.77 oz. alcohol). He then goes on until 4 or 5 p.m., when he will take, say, one glass of whisky and water (= 0.50 oz. alcohol), or it may be three glasses of sherry (= 1.17 oz. alcohol); he then goes on to dinner, when he takes, say, another pint of beer (= 0.90 oz. alcohol), or, say, two glasses of claret and water (= 1.20 oz. alcohol), with two glasses of sherry (= 0.77 oz. alcohol). Before retiring at night he takes a glass of whisky and water (= 0.50 oz. alcohol). Thus during the day an extra-moderate drinker may easily consume between 42 and 60 ounces of pure alcohol, or double the quantity most authorities fix as the extreme limit of safety."

The amount of alcohol here set down for consumption at meal times might be very well reduced; but if the drinks between meals consisted only of milk and soda or some alternative non-alcoholic beverage little harm would be done. Indeed, Dr. MYERS tells us that a perfectly healthy man, though possibly not always necessary, it would not soon be difficult to teach him to go without beer. The Governor leaves for Japan by the *Arisco* to-day, and will embark at Murray Pier at 4 p.m. Major-General Cameron will be with us as Officer Administering the Government at 4 p.m.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Atkinson, Bell & Co.) that the *Sir John Lubbock* from Hamburg, Antwerp, and London, left Singapore for this port on Monday.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Antenor*, left Singapore on the evening of the 22nd instant, and is due here on the 28th instant.

The British steamer *Mount Lebanon* won to-day to the Aberdeen docks yesterday. To-day the German steamer *Reet* and the Danish steamer *Djupvik* will go to the Cowdon and Aberdovey docks respectively. The German steamer *Triumphant* leaves the Kowloon docks to-day.

The prisoner said the case was trumped up against him by a lokang for having asked him for money.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

Mr. Lordinson, the second engineer of the steamer *Mount Lebanon*, arrived at Shanghai on the 18th instant from Japan. He is a member of the Chinese crew of the *Reet*. He will call at Shantung, Chihli, and Yenan, and it is reckoned it will occupy him six months.—*Mercury*.

The Band of "The Bufts" will play at the Officer's Mess this evening, commencing at eight o'clock. The following is the programme—

March 1. "The March of the Chinese" ... ... ... ...  
"Bauer und Dichter" ... ... ... ...  
Duet ... ... ... ...  
"Lore, here the portly lark" ... ... ... ...  
"Jungchen Tang" ... ... ... ...  
"Gung" ... ... ... ...  
"Divertissement" ... ... ... ...  
"Chlorophyl" ... ... ... ...  
"We Bid" ... ... ... ...  
Faust

H.M.S. *Daring* arrived Nagasaki from Port Hamilton on Sunday last (16th), and was followed by the *Sophie* from the same place on Wednesday (19th). The *Thales* also arrived from Port Hamilton on Wednesday, to which place she returned with mails, etc., on Thursday, and came back again at noon to-day (18th). The *Daring* leaves for Port Hamilton to-night, taking the *Sun Yat-sen* left Ping Ho, and on the next day she will be at Stanley Point on this island when she has crossed her bows, and the crew will be commanded to leave to pain of death. They did so, and were boarded by men from the other junk, who joined the crew and passengers of the *Sun Yat-sen* and of the *Thales*, and took them to the *Sun Yat-sen*. The *Thales* is to be at the *Sun Yat-sen* to-morrow morning, and the crew will be taken to the *Sun Yat-sen* by the *Thales*. The *Thales* is expected shortly by the passage of giving general leave. The *Daring*, with Admiral Dowell on board, is still at Port Hamilton.—*Nagasaki Express*.

The *Shanghai Courier* says—"The re-appearance of the French mail steamers in our port is one of the pleasant fruits of peace, which we are all very glad to see. The *Oise*, the first to revisit us, seems to have been determined to show that she is not to be outdone by the *Seine*, which arrived at noon on Sunday, and her mails were along with those of the *Seine* on Wednesday, at 9 p.m. The *Thames* will be at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, and the *Seine* on Friday, making the total sum from her to land by only 57 hours, or nearly 15 knots an hour. As far as we remember, this is the quickest run north that has ever been made, including it does it the time lost in transhipping the mails, &c., into the tugboat at Woosung."

The *N. G. Daily News* of the 18th instant says—"Two Chinese loans were offered on Tuesday last, one for \$1,600,000 by Messrs. Matheson & Co. and Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and one for \$750,000 by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The terms are identical—viz., 9% and 6% per cent. per annum. The former loan was negotiated last autumn in the U.S.A., and the other some time ago for account of the seizure of Canada, and is to stand, with separate transaction. The lists of subscribers close to-day." A London telegram dated 17th instant says—"The Chinese Loan has been several times covered."

The Governor-General at Canton reports that one Chang Tsui, General of the Kwo-hou Division, has been paid off by the Chinese Government and is entitled to employment on other duty. This officer acts as though he were possessed of great ability, and it is possible to extract some useful ideas from the opinions he expresses; but whenever he is confronted with an emergency he has no settled view of the line of action to be adopted, taking a good deal not acting up to his professions. In short, he is blessed with a quantity of intelligence, but is not possessed of the moral qualities which would fit him for his post. The Chinese Government has been advised to keep him on the staff, and the second engineer of the *Sun Yat-sen* has recommended that he be sent to the *Sun Yat-sen* to-morrow morning, and the second engineer of the *Thales* will be sent to the *Sun Yat-sen* to-morrow afternoon. 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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 23rd June.

**EXPORT CARGO.**  
For steamship "Brindisi," sailed on the 18th June.—From Canton to London—19,531 packages tea. From Amoy to London—2,528 packages tea. From Canton to London—2,528 lbs. copper, 300,049 lbs. scented paper, and 61,533 lbs. scented or pakan. From Canton to Confinement—32 bales raw silk. From Japan to Confinement—27 bales raw silk. From Shanghai to London—7 bales waste silk. From Japan to Confinement—5 bales waste silk. From Canton to Confinement—3 cases silk piece goods. To Confinement—8 cases silk piece goods. To Shanghai to London—20 cases silk piece goods. To Confinement—2 cases silk piece goods. From London—23 packages sundries. To Confinement—5 packages sundries.

**OPium.**  
Quotations are—  
Malva (New) ..... \$300 per cwt. free of allce.  
Malva (Old) ..... \$230 allowance of 3 cts.  
Malva (Old) ..... \$340 to \$50 per cwt. allce.  
Patum (New) ..... \$325 per cwt.  
Boureas (New) ..... \$424  
Boureas (Old) ..... \$40 "

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer	3/4
	Bank Bills, on demand	3/4
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/4
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/4
CREDITORS	Credits, at 30 days' sight	3/7
DEBTORS	Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/7
ON PARIS	Bank Bills on demand	4/4
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	4/2
ON NEW YORK	Bank Bills, on demand	5/1
	Creditors, at 30 days' sight	5/1
ON BOMBAY	Telegraphic Transfer	2/24
	Bank, on demand	2/24
ON CALCUTTA	Telegraphic Transfer	2/24
	Bank, on demand	2/24
ON SHANGHAI	Bank, at sight	7/3
	Private, 30 days' sight	7/3
SHAKES.	Banks—Sales have been made at 160 per cent. premium, for 31st July and there are further buyers at this rate.	
Docks—There are buyers at 66 per cent. premium cash.		
Sugars—Shares are offering at \$1044 for cash.		
Luzons—Are wanted at \$85 per share.		
Cantons Insurance—Sales are reported at \$834 per share.		
Quotations are— Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—157 per cent. premium.		
United Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$490 per share.		
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$85 per share.		
North China Insurance—The 300 per share.		
Yangtze Insurance Association—The 130 per share.		
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$165 per share.		
On the Insurance Company, Limited—The 148 per share.		
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$824 per share.		
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$824 per share.		
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$72 per share.		
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$85 per share.		
Hongkong and Whampoa Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$72 per share.		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. discount.		
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—39 per cent. discount, nominal.		
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—2 per cent. premium.		
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$30 per share.		
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$160 per share.		
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$104 per share.		
China Sugar Refining Company (Deutsche)—nominal.		
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$35 per share.		
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$1424 per share.		
Hongkong Ropew Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$71 per share.		
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—per cent.		
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—per cent.		

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Parsons & Co., Engineers.)	June 23rd.
Barometer—9 a.m.	85
Thermometer—1 P.M.	87
Thermometer—7 A.M. (Wet bulb)	88
Thermometer—7 A.M. (Dry bulb)	79
Thermometer—Maximum	85
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	62

## HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

June 23rd.	Low Water.			
Height	Height			
Mean High	Mean Low			
Mean High	Mean Low			
W. 24	10 45	4 25	1 53	0 10
W. 25	10 45	4 25	1 53	0 10
F. 26	10 45	4 25	1 53	0 10
M. 27	10 45	4 25	1 53	0 10
S. 28	10 45	4 25	1 53	0 10
M. 29	10 45	4 25	1 53	0 10
Tu. 30	10 45	4 25	1 53	0 10

The height of mean sea-level has been determined to 5.759 feet above the level of the Victoria Harbour, and the forenoon heights of the tide are given in feet, and the mean heights in these tables are referred to 5.195 feet above sea-level.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (-) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Tide, and should be added to the mean sea-level given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

2nd June, 1885, at 8 a.m.

Wind, Rain, &c.

Temperature, Wind, Rain, &c.

Humidity, Wind, Rain, &c.

Pressure, Wind, Rain, &c.

Barometer, Wind, Rain, &c.

Wind, Rain, &c.

Humidity, Wind, Rain, &c.

Pressure, Wind, Rain, &c.

Barometer, Wind, Rain, &c.

Wind, Rain, &c.

Humidity, Wind, Rain, &c.

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Humidity, Wind, Rain, &c.

Pressure, Wind, Rain, &c.

## EXTRACT.

ON AN OLD SONG  
Little snatches of ancient song  
What has made this live so long?  
Singing on the wings of rhyme  
Lightly down the depths of time,  
Telling nothing strange or rare,  
Save a thought or image there.  
Nothing but this old, old tale  
Of a hapless lover's wail;  
—Singing of arms and love,  
Whence has come thy lasting power?  
By what tune of rhythm or phrase,  
By what subtle, caressing grace  
Can thy music charm our ears  
After full three hundred years?

Little song, 'tis thou'rt worn'  
In the Reformation more,  
How much great has passed away,  
Shattered, or by slow decay?  
Stately piles in ruins crumbled,  
Lowly hums lost or hummed,  
There and realms in darkness buried,  
Noble flags forever faded,

Wise schemes by statesmen spun,  
Time has seen them one by one;  
Like the leaves of autumn fall —  
A little song doffs them all.

There were mighty scholars then,  
With the slow, laborious pen,  
Piling up their works of learning—  
Men of solid, deep discerning,

Widely famous as they taught  
Systems of connected thought,  
Destined for all future ages;

New the cobweb binds their pages,  
All mured so peacefully,

Moldering so placably,  
Coffined thoughts of cuffed men,  
Never more to stir again

In the passion and the strife;

In the fleeting forms of life;

All their force and meaning gone

As the stream of thoughts flow on.

Art thou weary, little song,  
Flying through the world so long?

Cast thou on thy fairy pinions  
Leave the forest's dark dominions?

And with music soft and clear  
Charm the yet uncharmed ear,

Mingling with the things unborn

When perchance another morn

Grent as that which gave the birth

Dawn upon the changeful earth?

It may be, for all around —

With a heavy crashing sound

Like the roar of polar seas

Melting in the summer breeze,

Signs of change are gathering fast,

Nations breaking with their past.

The pulse of thought is beating quicker,

The lamp of faith begins to flicker,

The ancient reverence decays

With forms and types of other days.

And old beliefs grow faint and feeble

As knowledge molds the world anew

And scatters far and wide the seeds

Of error, bones and other creeds;

And all in vain we seek to trace

The fortune of the coming race,

Some with fear and some with hope,

Nons can cast its horoscope

Vapors lamp or rising star,

Many a light is seen afar,

And dim shapes appear loom

All around in the gloom,

Forces that may rise and reign

As the old ideals wane.

Landmarks of the human mind,

One by one are left behind,

And a subtle change is wrought

In the mold and east of thought,

Modus of reasoning pass away,

Types of beauty elsewhere sway,

Conventions and causes that have made

Many noble lives meet fate;

And the words that shrilled of old

Now seem hoarse, dead and cold;

Fancy a rainbow that are flying,

Thoughts, like rain, are slowly dying;

All things perish, and the strongest

Often do not last the longest;

The stately ship is seen no more,

The fragile skiff attains the shore,

And while the great and wise decay,

And all their trophies pass away,

Some sudden thought, some careless rhyme

Still floats above the wrecks of time.

W. E. H. LEARY.

QUEER STOREIES.

A LONDON LION.

M. Gaston is one of the greatest of French engineers. Not to mention his works in his native country—which in themselves would be enough to place him in the foremost rank of his profession—his undertaking abroad have made his reputation world-wide. Both in Africa and America he has designed and carried out some of the greatest engineering projects of modern times; and in every case his plans and execution have been equally remarkable for their ability. And what proves that his general capacity is as great as his professional skill, is that his undertakings have been invariably a success.

Besides being a great engineer, M. Gaston is a brilliant man of the world. He is well read in literature, ancient and modern, speaks with marked facility half-a-dozen languages, and has the exquisitely polished gentleman with the savoir faire which can only be acquired by much intercourse with mankind.

Above all, he is a born diplomatist. His insinuating address, his imperious temper, and his profound sagacity unite to make him the fit rival of the wariest Ambassador or cleverest Statesman.

His abilities for diplomacy have not been allowed to rust. In procuring the concessions and assistance from Governments which his undertaking necessitated, he had need of those all. Not only so, but his own Government, aware of his powers, have not infrequently employed him as a kind of confidential envoy, when their ordinary agents have failed. In this capacity he has visited within the last ten or fifteen years nearly every capital in Europe, and, in every case where success could possibly be attained, his efforts have secured it. London was among the capitals he so visited. He was however a private business—but, in reality, he held a secret mission from the French Government to sound English public men as to certain projects the French were then contemplating.

M. Gaston had been very little in England, but in different parts of the world he had made many acquaintances among Englishmen. Lord Blackrow was one of these. He was a young notelman of considerable abilities and great industry, who had already made a respectable reputation both as an author and a politician. He was, moreover, of an amiable disposition, and had, to an astonishing degree, the unusual faculty of remunerating his kindness. When travelling in Egypt, he visited the scene of some great engineering operations which M. Gaston was then superintending; and the Frenchmen, in no little inconvenience to himself, had been his guide over the works, and to a number of historical and interesting places in the vicinity. Lord Blackrow had, at the time, expressed his thanks to M. Gaston for his kindness, and his wish that he might some day have an opportunity of returning it; and the shrewd Frenchman had no doubt the young notelman meant what he said, and would be only too glad to assist him in any way in his power. It was with him, then, that he first communicated, on his arrival in London.

Lord Blackrow was delighted to see his old friend. On the afternoon of the day he received M. Gaston's note, announcing his arrival in town, his lordship called at that gentleman's hotel, and, after expressing his pleasure at meeting him again, and making kind inquiries about their common friends, he asked him to spend the Easter holidays at his country house, whether it was going about a week.

"We expect to have some company," said Lord Blackrow, "and among others some men rather distinguished in the political world, whom, unless I am mistaken, you will be pleased to meet. By the way, too, you must dine with us the day after tomorrow. Lady Blackrow will be at home that night, and we have some interesting people coming."

"I shall be most happy," replied M. Gaston.

"And the Boat Race, of course, you'll come to that?"

"I have just arrived in England, and do not know which is the boat-race that you refer to?"

"Oh the Boat Race, the University, you know, between Oxford and Cambridge. It is to be rowed at twelve o'clock to-morrow morning. I'll reserve a place for you on my boat; but we start at eight o'clock, so have a good way to go, and I like to ensure a front place."

The Frenchman stared in amazement at Lord Blackrow.

"I thank you very much," he replied, after a pause. "But I rise very late, and I am not in good health, and if you will pardon me I would prefer to not get up three hours before my usual time to—ab to sea a boat-race. But I very much appreciate your kindness, tailor."

Lord Blackrow now seemed as surprised at his invitation as defined as M. Gaston had been at its proffered. It was so strange to him, that a foreigner just come to England should not go to any inconvenience to see so great a nation as the Boat Race. But he remembered that the first time he met M. Gaston he thought him a very peculiar man; and so, in consideration of his peculiarities, he did not press the invitation upon him.

Two nights after the interview, M. Gaston duly presented himself at Lord Blackrow's residence. He hoped that evening to make considerable progress in his mission. His host himself was a politician of some standing, and was on intimate terms with the leading men of both the great parties. Besides that, his connection with literature made him acquainted with not a few distinguished journalists and political writers. Those were exactly the kind of people M. Gaston wished to meet. His object was to discover the views prevalent among the classes who made English public opinion; and there was no drawing-room in London in which he was as likely to meet distinguished representatives of those classes as at Lady Blackrow's.

The noble host received M. Gaston very warmly, and introduced him to Lady Blackrow, a tall and graceful woman, with soft, dark eyes and a handsome but not ornate intelligent face. There were few guests besides M. Gaston, and they all seemed to be relations of the family. Chief among them was the Marquis of Littlehead, who was Lady Blackrow's uncle, and his second son, Lord Algernon Fitzwilliam. The Marquis was an extremely old man, of haughty, dignified appearance; but whether he was possessed of intellect or not the Frenchman had for a long time seen difficulty in discovering, as he did not, during the earlier part of the evening, hazard a remark, but sat in profound silence, consuming his dinner with an appetite which Giston thought, considering his age, amazing. His son, Lord Algernon, was a tall, slight man, with scanty light-coloured hair and plentiful fair whiskers, and with a vacuous expression in his face and an eye-glass in his eye. He was introduced to M. Gaston as the distinguished author, and, when that ceremony was gone through, he gazed vacantly in the Frenchman's face, and lisped on. "Glad to meet you, I'm so." Before they went to dinner, M. Gaston inquired of Lord Blackrow what books Lord Algernon was the author of, and he was told of several fashionable novels. The Frenchman had never heard of them; but he concluded, at least, that there must be more in it. Lord Algernon than at first sight appeared.

M. Gaston found the dinner rather a dull affair. Lord Littlehead, as he had been said, remained silent all the time, and Lord Algernon did not prove himself a brilliant conversationalist. The Frenchman tried to draw him out upon literature, with which he presumed the aristocratic novelist must have considerable acquaintance; but, after much industry, he was obliged to give up the attempt in despair. His efforts to carry on a conversation with Lady Blackrow were scarcely more successful. She answered all his observations with the sweetest possible smile and a polite acquiescence in his views, until he indulged in a rather obvious and (as he flattered himself) somewhat amusing patter.

"Certainly," replied Lord Blackrow. "Let me introduce you to M. Gaston, the distinguished French engineer—M. Gaston, Mr. Newsome."

"Glad to meet you," said the youth, smiling on the great Frenchman as though patronizing way.

Mr. Newsome! Not, then, Lord Blackberry. He was a youthful politician of marked ability, who had recently become a member of the Ministry. He was extremely young for such a high position, and looked, as said, still younger. The more M. Gaston thought this idea over, the more convinced he became that he had solved the mystery. The job could be no other than Lord Blackberry. He was a leading man in the country, and had great influence. M. Gaston must get introduced to him at once.

As soon as the mob of ladies about Lord Blackrow and his guest became a dull thinner, M. Gaston made his way to his host and asked him to have a word with him. He was, as he looked, a good-tempered, good-natured lad enough, but evidently he had comparatively little knowledge of either the social or political world. In fact, M. Gaston felt he had never in his life met a less interesting young man; and he was not sorry when Lady Blackrow carried him off to some one else.

M. Gaston was now more mystified than ever to account for the lad's warm reception. He would have liked to ask Lord Blackrow for an explanation, only he was afraid that by doing so he might show deplorable ignorance.

"Isn't he a fine fellow?" said his lordship, looking fondly after Mr. Newsome.

"Yes, but I—I—" and the Frenchman hesitated.

"Well?" said Lord Blackrow, with some curiosity.

"Well, eh! I do not remember to have heard his name before!"

"Not heard his name before?"

"It is true."

"You amaze me," continued Lord Blackrow. "Then, after a pause, he said, "Oh! of course, I forgot you're a foreigner, and have only recently arrived."

"Yes, all, yes!" replied M. Gaston, eagerly seizing at this palliation for his blunder as he could not but now feel—shocking ignorance.

"Mr. Newsome is—Lord Blackrow paused to watch M. Gaston's suspense.

"He is—said M. Gaston, anxiously.

"The Oxford stroke."

"Truth."

Of suggested remedies for cholera there appears to be no end, but one of most unlikely that any person would have thought of here. A case is known in India where a cholera patient was attacked by the disease at once began to drink chloral and eat pickled cabbage, which he always cured in a few hours. The beer cure is said to have been discovered by Doctor Siebel of Chicago, who reported that a glass of beer daily in the diet of a cholera patient and also that the antiseptic funds provided by the beer would destroy the cholera bacilli. The medicine would be no means disagreeable to many people.

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